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## THE WEEKLY JOURNAL,

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, Jr., & CO., Editors.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1862.

When Gov. Harris ordered a draft in Tennessee, it was resisted by violence and followed by bloodshed; indeed, so deep was the popular exasperation that the draft was never carried out, and Harris was compelled to support his "military alliance with the Confederate States" by the aid of such volunteers as he could obtain and such impressments as the rebels dared to make in districts completely under their sway. Virginia has been the theatre of many operations; Jeff Davis called for forty thousand volunteers from that State, and Gov. Letcher, in obedience thereto, issued his proclamation ordering all the militia into rendezvous for immediate service. It would at first glance appear that Gov. Letcher was entitled to thanks for this prompt re-echo of the *Jeffersons* wish—we may as well coin the adjective to avoidatology—but the Richmond Examiner, the principal crater of the secession volcano from which the lava tides of precipitation and the stones of denunciation flow or are projected, hisses, exorcises, and thunders its reproach as all the "mines of sulphur" had heated its blood and festered its madnes.

It thus speaks of the proclamation of Gov. Letcher:

"The little paragraph, like an old woman who spends her whole time in using her broom, has startled the people of the South. Declaring that the Federal Government had called on the earth had opened under their feet."

The rebels complain bitterly that, no matter where they take their position, our troops are sure to get in their rear and oppose them. They don't like to have such doing going on behind their backs.

Gov. Letcher, no doubt, will soon be swayed from Richmond, and Gov. Pierpont, of Western Virginia, takes his seat in the Capital as Chief Magistrate of the whole of the Old Dominion.

Two months ago George N. Sanders issued a proclamation inviting the great Northwest to come into the Southern Confederacy. The great Northwest has gone in.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE.

Fellow-Citizens:—I am sorry to inform you that the Southern Confederacy has assumed the form of a body politic, as one of the United States of America, in the year seventeen hundred and nine, and in the enjoyment of all her rights, and in the personal safety of her citizens, the most loyal and devoted of the sisterhood of the American People, and a third had been born, and was to be born, of the Southern Confederacy, by which they were protected. They felt that God had rapidly and largely increased, and correspondingly advanced. Never was there a more rapid, a more decided, and happy than the people of Tennessee, and the Constitution and laws created by them, than organizing themselves under the banner of the Southern Confederacy.

And now, we are about to witness the birth of another, and much weaker, may have their part in this new creation of a whole society; and when they see their brothers, where it sank, the crew escape. Five hundred men, who were seen lying dead upon the deck. Generals Price, Palmer, Paine, and Stanley are in New Madrid. The troops are in fine spirits, very little sickness except cold, and anxious to march Southward, or to cross the river and invest the United States fort. Here is a just retribution. May her ashes be assured.

But news of vast importance will reach us.

The question comes up to every mind, what are we to do? We would willingly give a hope of conciliation if we knew one, but there is none to give.

Alas, poor people! Between Lincoln without and the Southern Confederacy within, who can unite the Confederate Government in your protection. Then put your trust in God, for he is with us.

This is a noble and inglorious era for a rebel journal, but the Examiner, which has had such a dread of the centralizing influences of the Federal Government, threatens the executive of the Confederate Government, and trusts that the Confederate States General will eat a hole in John Letcher's drum before his overdone patriotic proclamations have effected that amount of popular discontent with the war which is evidently here upon us, and have culminated in the exploit of dragging off the entire white male population of Missouri like droves of free negroes, with nothing more formidable or useful in their bands than shovels and clubs, what a delightful harmony, what glorious results, what political beatitude, are in the fall fruits of enjoyment in success. When we read these evidences of tumult, mutual confidence and brotherly unity, we are almost inclined to wonder why Kentucky did not follow the example of Virginia and join the mad revel in the dance of death!

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

Moena, Enron, Will you inform me through your columns which State was first admitted into the Union, Kentucky or Vermont? I have noticed that the Southern Confederacy, which Kentucky was the first admitted, but Godrich and Quisenberry say that Vermont was received in the Union first. I am anxious to know which was the first, and if it was Vermont, what Mr. Crittenden meant by saying that "Kentucky was the first State admitted into the Union and she was the last to leave it."

With respect,

MINNIE HOWARD.

The original jurisdiction of Vermont was claimed both by New Hampshire and New York, and the original jurisdiction of Maine from first prevented Vermont from being admitted as a member of the old confederacy.

The states of New York claimed it as part of their colony while the original Government of New Hampshire issued land grants over a large portion of its territory. Mather stood thus when the two rival claims ratified the Federal constitution in 1788. Difficulties then arose which complicated the previous misunderstanding, for the Vermonters steadily refused to submit to the authority of New York, and New Hampshire asserted her rights.

Compromise, that potent spell which settled all mooted questions with our forefathers, was invoked, and New York and New Hampshire both agreed to relinquish their claims, Vermont to their agent made a unanimous decision on the 5th of March, 1791, a state of Congress passed February 1, 1792, by virtue of an act of Congress passed Feb. 1, 1791. The claim to priority which Kentucky sets up, therefore, two grounds for support. First, that Vermont did not pass until the 18th of the same month. Vermont, being nearer to the then national capital, with easy access, was enabled to perfect the forms of State investment on March 4, 1791, while the backwoodsmen of Kentucky, in the same year, although she had been in the Union for three years previously without having her position correctly defined. Technically, she was not admitted into the Union, though her separate sovereignty was acknowledged by the concurrence of all parties interested. Kentucky, on the other hand, was in a territorial condition in 1787, when the constitution of the United States was adopted, and was admitted into the Union June 1, 1790, by virtue of an act of Congress passed Feb. 1, 1791. The claim to priority which Kentucky sets up, therefore, two grounds for support. First, that Vermont did not pass until the 18th of the same month. Vermont, being nearer to the then national capital, with easy access, was enabled to perfect the forms of State investment on March 4, 1791, while the backwoodsmen of Kentucky, in the same year, although she had been in the Union for three years previously without having her position correctly defined. Technically, she was not admitted into the Union, though her separate sovereignty was acknowledged by the concurrence of all parties interested. Kentucky, on the other hand, was in a territorial condition in 1787, when the constitution of the United States was adopted, and was admitted into the Union June 1, 1790, by virtue of an act of Congress passed Feb. 1, 1791. The claim to priority which Kentucky sets up, therefore, two grounds for support. First, that Vermont did not pass until the 18th of the same month. Vermont, being nearer to the then national capital, with easy access, was enabled to perfect the forms of State investment on March 4, 1791, while the backwoodsmen of Kentucky, in the same year, although she had been in the Union for three years previously without having her position correctly defined. Technically, she was not admitted into the Union, though her separate sovereignty was acknowledged by the concurrence of all parties interested.

At the expiration of four weeks, I have moved to a room in a decent dwelling, and a guard of seven men kept me company. I subsequently became a member of the commandant of the army, and a soldier in the service of the United States, and General Halleck has approved the finding and sentence, and the prisoner is now confined in the military prison at Alton until the sentence shall be carried into effect.

TEN FORCES AND LOSSES AT FORT CRAVEN.

Col. Candy had in the engagement about fifteen hundred men, consisting of regulars and volunteers. The force of the enemy, under Col. Steele, was fifteen hundred to two thousand.

Our loss was, according to the best information, one hundred and twenty-four men.

It is said that Commodore Dahlgren, the eminent ordnance inventor, and at present in command of the Washington Navy-Yard, approves the proposition to construct several 200-ton Dahlgren guns. He thinks that, as we have several 15-inch guns of the same pattern yet untried, we had better wait and see if they are efficient before making larger ones.

We can tell them for their comfort that this morning we selected the tree that shall use our influence to have them grafted in their last moments, and several enterprising young men of business have already applied to us for the privilege of purchasing a portion of these hardy trees.

At the same time the course of re-construction of the nation is quite fresh enough to be effective. Blended with a discriminating adherence to the merciful policy laid down in relation to the masses of the people, it cannot fail to be effective. We predict from his adoption of the regular and established institutions of these States, that the Executive will be a good man, and that he will be a credit to the country.

The address carefully acknowledges everything as important to have been done, and assumes nothing the assumption of which is not only absolutely indispensable but manifestly so. It infringes no rights whatever of the Government, and to preserve the Union it will be necessary to make a full and complete recognition of all the rights and powers of the State in their full original integrity. It is not implied that the ship of state is even strained, much less that she is sunk. On the contrary, it is asserted expressly that she is simply "abandoned" by her officers and numerous crew, and left to drift aimlessly about the heads of all their persecutors.

They may congratulate themselves that they have no consciousness, but unfortunately for them, they have no souls, and no sense.

The Parson Brownlow, who has been a present to the present social relations of the South, and the people of Tennessee in a light at once just and virile. The ship of state, as the address says, has been suddenly abandoned by her officers and crew; and Andrew Johnson, as a passenger interested largely both in the vessel and in her cargo, and being as her former commander acquainted with the mode of navigating her, steps forward, clothed with the authority which in supreme emergencies necessity conveys to fitness, to extenuate a crew out of the passengers, by whom the ship was to be navigated safely to the nearest port, and who had been plundered by their persecutors. They had thus saved themselves a long ride, but perhaps they consider that longer their trip the more plunder they can gather up in the end.

What wonder how such follows as Morgan and Wood, in view of their own deeds in the starting events go on armed and dangerous.

They may congratulate themselves that they have no consciousness, but unfortunately for them, they have no souls, and no sense.

We have no doubt that they are shockingly nervous, and catch their breath at the sight of a rope-walk, and shudder at the apparition of everything bearing the slightest resemblance to two-up rights and a crooked piece.

We can tell them for their comfort that this morning we selected the tree that shall use our influence to have them grafted in their last moments, and several enterprising young men of business have already applied to us for the privilege of purchasing a portion of these hardy trees.

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